

QUASH A REBELLION

Bandits' Incipient War in Negros Broken Up by Californians.

LEADER PAPAISIO'S FORCES ARE ROUTED

Labaid, the Headquarter of the Rebels, Destroyed and Thirty-Five Prisoners Taken.

WANTED TO RUN AMERICANS IN

Troops from Water Front and Troops Inland Do Quick Work.

REBELS ARE DIGESTING PROCLAMATION

Malolos Quickly Wears Off the Aspect of War and the Soldiers Set to Work Cleaning City and Making Things Comfortable.

MANILA, April 6.—6:45 p. m.—Colonel Smith, the governor of the island of Negros, reports that a number of bandits headed by a man named Papisasio attempted a rebellion on March 27 and killed several officials of Junamayan. He also captured other officials and issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to rise and exterminate the Spaniards.

Major Sims and two companies of the California regiment were dispatched by water to the scene of the disturbance and Colonel Dubose and two other companies of troops were sent overland. On April 2 this force marched twelve miles and captured Labaid, the headquarters of the bandits, and destroyed the town. The troops also captured thirty-five prisoners and scattered Papisasio's forces, thus effectually quelling the rebellion at the outset.

There has been a week's respite in the hostilities, chiefly in order to allow the Filipinos to digest the proclamation of the United States commission. The rebels remain remarkably quiet. The sharpshooters of General Lawton's line have been harassing the Filipino forces and are harassing the rebels at night, picking off some of them nightly.

Malolos is resuming its natural aspect. Business is going on, preparations are being made to establish a permanent camp for the troops there and the soldiers are cleaning the city.

Better Arms for MacArthur.

A third of the American force at Malolos is sent nightly to form an advanced line a mile north of the city, with patrols and sentries along the line. General MacArthur's volunteers are receiving Krag-Jorgensen rifles, the Filipinos being informed that they could effectively fire their Mausers and retreat before the American approached near enough to use their Springfield rifles with effect.

Advice received here from Samar, in the former province of the Philippines, that the revolutionists there are weary. Their leader, General Lukban of Chinese ancestry, has deserted with the funds. The inhabitants are desirous of American rule.

TASK IS A FORMIDABLE ONE

Some of the Great Disadvantages Under Which American Troops Are Fighting the Filipinos.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) MANILA, March 4, (per steamer Arizona to San Francisco.)—The military situation in the Philippines is a most formidable one. The American and native forces at Manila occurred exactly one month ago today, the conquest of the latter by the former, which has long been conceded a necessity, can scarcely be said to have commenced as yet.

Had the Americans been in a position to follow up their advantage and keep right after the flying rebels, disorganized as they were, by that first unexpected advance, there is no doubt that the question of supremacy would have been settled by this time, once and for all time. Unfortunately, however, large armies, such as that of the Eighth corps, are not self-supporting and as no provisions had been made for such an emergency, troops on the night of February 21 were necessary to call a halt at every outpost of what promised to be a clean sweep to victory.

While this was unavoidable it was disastrous in many ways. Firstly, because the moment the halt was made the moral effect of the victory was nullified from the minds of the rebels, since it gave them time both to recover from their fright and to frame excuses for their failure to avoid it; secondly, it afforded an opportunity, which their leaders were quick to take advantage of, to play upon the feelings of the majority and enlist the sympathies of thousands who had carefully refrained from joining the rabble in their ill-advised demands; thirdly, it allowed the rebels to rally their scattered forces and after concentrating them in various places, to infuse new blood into their ranks.

A soon as it dawned upon them that the Americans were still on the defensive and no further advance was to be feared the rebels again assumed the aggressive, adopting the same bushwhacking tactics which had proved so successful against their old enemy, the Spaniards. At first these were almost harmless, since they almost invariably brought on a fresh advance on the part of their men whom they were intending to intimidate.

Better Range of Their Rifles. After the battle of Calocan, however, when the American line was so long and thin that any further general advance became inexpedient, the rebels made a discovery which revolutionized their plans and inspired them with renewed courage. This was that their rifles had a superior range to those of the majority of the American weapons. Thereafter their sharpshooters carefully remained out of range of the American fire.

A more galling situation than that in which the American troops have been placed for the past few weeks is hardly difficult to imagine. It was constantly pitted at an unseen foe, unable to silence his fire, except upon such rare occasions, until the country was ordered cleared and then compelled to retire to their original lines.

The wonder is that the men were not kept in check at all. Yet they were not because they were so thoroughly disciplined as to accept unwelcome orders uncomplainingly, but because they were buoyed up by the hope that when their reinforcements already en route arrived, a general advance would be made and then their turn would come. That time is near at hand, but whether or not the task before the eager

AMERICANS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED AS SOON AS THEY ANTICIPATE AN OPEN QUESTION

As soon as they anticipate an open question, they will fire their force could be controlled in any one section of the island the work of subduing it would be very simple and soon accomplished without doubt. But in the island of Luzon alone a well equipped army of 15,000 men has only succeeded in clearing the country within a radius of five miles from Manila so far, and no one knows with any degree of certainty what is ahead. It is certain, however, that the further they penetrate into the interior the greater will be the disadvantage to the white troops, since swamp and jungle fighting are the strong points of the natives. It is also certain that what is to be done must be accomplished before the rainy season, because from the consideration of the health of troops most of the country is absolutely impassable from May to October.

Force of Enemy Unknown.

Among the uncertainties to be faced is that of the force to be encountered. So far as can be ascertained the rebel army which hemmed the Manilans within the confines of the city for so long consisted of 30,000 men, one-third of whom were armed. Most of these were, of course, the Tagalogs, who are the mainstay of the rebellion. It is also claimed that a few of these were Spanish troops, since swamp and jungle fighting are the strong points of the natives. It is also certain that what is to be done must be accomplished before the rainy season, because from the consideration of the health of troops most of the country is absolutely impassable from May to October.

Of course, there are tribes, such as the Ilocanos, who hate the Tagalogs and would render them useful allies; but the question arises as to whether it would be safe to trust them with the arms necessary for the purpose. The Ilocanos are known to be a race that is not likely to be forgotten in a hurry, and there is great danger in such experiments at this stage of the proceedings.

There is an off chance that in the event of the capture of Manila the Spanish forces may show the white feather in such numbers as to render further resistance useless; but it must be conceded that the rebels have not shown any such disposition so far. They halted at the first sight of advance. It is true, but they were ignorant of the strength of their own position and partly because their first instinct is to fly from cover to cover when attacked. In this connection it must be borne in mind that their only education in the art of warfare was received in the Spanish school and the Spaniards, like themselves, always fought from cover when possible. The few brushes which our troops have had with the enemy to date have proved conclusively that the Filipinos are quick to learn and once they realize that being across the open is suicidal under the circumstances they will probably adopt the wiser course of fighting it out.

Their Ammunition Powder Now.

Another question is the natives in the number of arms which the rebels possess. That they are being supplied at frequent intervals from some unknown source is scarcely admits of a doubt, but in what quantity and of what quality they possess is a matter which is not known. It is a few days ago there was every indication that the rebels along our whole front were using home-made ammunition, but now smokeless powder is again being used, and, judging from the enormous quantity of ammunition expended every twenty-four hours, their supply must be unlimited. At every advance so far thousands of rounds of Mauser cartridges have been seized, but still there is no appreciable difference in the amount expended from day to day.

Unless all signs fail, the enemy may be depended upon to make a better showing from this point on, in which case those methods of the campaign will be walked over for the invaders will probably find that they underestimated the native valor. If their foolhardy and hardy leaders would only see that there can be only one outcome to the struggle with such a foe as the United States all would be well, but unfortunately the Tagalogs cast their eyes to the truth and those who know them say that nothing short of extermination will insure peace in the Philippines. In some respects, therefore, the would-be conquerors for the other millions who inhabit the archipelago, inhuman though the very suggestion may seem.

Barbarism of the Tribes.

That they are the sole instigators of the rebellion there can be no doubt, and their methods are so barbaric that the savage still predominates. For instance, despite their boasted intelligence and humanitarianism, the Tagalogs have frequently been seen to drive their scared allies into the arms of the earthworks at the points of their bayonets, knowing full well that they would be shelled out again by the American artillery immediately. Again, one of their favorite means of deceiving their foes into the open is that of showing a white flag.

Worse still, they have been guilty repeatedly of the barbarism of shooting volleys at hospital ambulances, both in the open and while returning from the front. Multitudes of the enemy's dead are purposely left to rot in the open, and their troops retire for strategic purposes a glorious victory is heralded all over the country, and, according to the stories related by the natives, more Americans are killed every day than have yet been landed on the islands.

In the matter of exaggerating the enemy's loss, however, they are not alone, for our own troops are very prone to fall into the same error—in fact, to hear the men relating the execution they had done during the day at supper time, one might be led to believe that the country was strewn with dead Filipinos. Yet, with the exception of the two big fights, the largest number of killed in one day has been 112, most of which were killed down by the galling on the river gunboat Laguna de Bay, near San Pedro Macati.

As a matter of fact, in nine cases out of ten when brushes occur our men have a constant and more or less effective fire from trees, clumps of bamboo, rocks, or other natural points of vantage, both by day and night.

Reports from Kansas Men. LAWRENCE, Kan., April 6.—A private cablegram received here today from Major Wilder S. Metcalf of the Twentieth Kansas, at Manila, referring to his wound and the death of the other members of his company H. recently wounded in the fighting in the Philippines, says: "My wound, scratch; Captain Adna Clarke, Company H; Corporal Ernest Criss and Private Edward H. Hook, all wounded in action, doing fine."

Marines Start for the Front.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Fifty marines will leave the League island yard today for the Philippines. They will be joined by 200 more in New York and proceed to San Francisco. From there they will sail for the Philippines to join the marine garrison now forming in Cavite. This is the first installment of 1,500 men to be sent.

NEBRASKANS FROM MANILA

Major Williams and Six Wounded First Regiment Boys on Transport Arizona.

ALL ARE DOING WELL ABOARD THE VESSEL

Fifteen Coloradans Who Fought with the Boys Who Attacked Peco Church Are on the List of Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The United States transport Arizona arrived here today, thirty-one days from Manila, via Hong Kong. There was no contagious sickness on board and the vessel was not required to go into quarantine.

Following is the list of the soldiers included in the list of the soldiers included in the list of returns: Albert P. Rosker, Company I; John L. Bronson, Company D; John C. Klein, Company A; A. C. Connerly, Company K; Con E. Egan, Company K; Samuel F. Shannon, Company I; Tenth Pennsylvania; Nelson G. Rash, Company I; Daniel J. Newell, Company E; E. C. Caldwell, Company D; T. J. Baurian, Company B; H. A. Fankhouse, Company A; Harry E. Duffy, Company H; First Tennessee; John D. Cummings, Company L; Thirteenth Minnesota; Max Schieber, Company E; A. B. Newberg, Company G; First Wisconsin; John W. Stewart, Company E; Sixth Arkansas; C. F. Holdridge, Company D; Twentieth Kansas; Charles A. Hammond, Company F; David M. Horkman, Company H; First North Dakota; Clarence I. Noyce, Company A; Harris E. Zimmerman, Company B; David A. Jones, Company G; E. Christoferson, Company G; Hugo Zully, Company D; Hans Pederson, Company C; First South Dakota; Levy T. Heald, Company F; Fred W. Schneider, Company M; John H. Foster, Company B; Ray W. Bennett, Company D; Oscar I. Webb, Company C; Benny O. Lundberg, Company K; Edwin A. Ortmyer, Company I; Paul Christian, Company M; John M. Harnes, Company D; L. Morgan, Company E.

The Arizona left Manila on March 6 and put into Hong Kong, where it went into the dock. It sailed from Hong Kong on the 18th. Among the men who returned on it was Lieutenant Colonel William Williams, who was wounded at the attack on Manila. Fifteen Coloradans who fought with the boys who attacked Peco church are on the list of returns.

The other officers with the Arizona are: Major Williams, Major Williams, Lieutenant E. K. Irwin of the Washington. Surgeon C. Quinn, who is in charge of the sick.

The following number of men from each regiment are reported on board: Nebraska, four; Third artillery, four; North Dakota, eleven; Montana, four; Idaho, eight; Sixth artillery, four; Pennsylvania, six; Minnesota, six; Oregon, ten; Washington, twelve; Kansas, two; Dakota, eight; Hospital corps, three; Fourteenth infantry, twenty-four; Eighteenth infantry, three; Twenty-third infantry, twenty-five; Colorado, fourteen.

Quartermaster John J. Randall is in charge of the ship. The wounded are doing very well. No deaths were reported on the trip.

GOMEZ'S POLICY TO CUBANS

His Desire for Independence and Absolute Separation from United States His Only Purpose.

HAVANA, April 6.—The Cuban military assembly being led General Maximo Gomez will take up his program of solidifying the Cuban people into a party that shall, without ceasing, urge the United States to withdraw from the island. His purpose is to make the people seem to have but one emotion, one desire—the thought of independence and absolute separation from the United States.

General Gomez considers the dissolution of the assembly as his personal achievement; aided by the military administration here and countenanced at Washington. He believes that he emerges from the controversy with the assembly better than ever with the better classes. His theory is that the Cubans who thought him merely an adroit guerrilla before are now willing to regard him as a good leader, and a few days more will probably see him in name general-in-chief of the army.

Yesterday General Pedro Diaz invited several generals and brigade commanders who are friendly to Gomez to a conference in the latter's future course. As many of those who were invited were from Cuba, from Havana, and could not arrive in time for the meeting, there were only a few present. But the possibility of reinstating Gomez as commander-in-chief was formally discussed, with the result that little or no opposition to the proposal developed.

In order to get a more general expression of opinion it was decided to defer the formal meeting until tomorrow morning.

No other candidate is possible and if any such a thing is attempted it will undoubtedly be carried through. General Gomez, if reinstated, would be of great service to the United States in the disbursement of the \$5,000,000, but his political program means the keeping up of agitation in the minds of the people and the weakening of American authority by producing the impression that everything done by the Americans is temporary and sooner or later may be overturned.

Observers consider any such agitation extremely harmful to the industrial revival and the restoration of Cuban credit. Some who are high in authority and who have exceptional opportunities of knowing the character and ideas of Gomez think the United States government may have trouble with him yet. His attitude has always been consistent regarding independence for Cuba and he is still working for the same end.

RAIN AND SNOW IN THE SOUTH

Texas Ranchmen Congratulate Themselves on an Invaluable Fall of Moisture.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Dallas, Tex., says: "The most severe winter drought that the state has known for a quarter of a century is broken by a rain that has fallen continuously in Dallas for six hours and for a longer period in the east, north and west. Every inch of Texas is soaking wet. Already rain worth millions of dollars to the farmers and ranchmen has fallen. The crops are saved and the ranches will have grass and stock water."

MARYVILLE, Mo., April 6.—Another

WILL SUBMIT TO UNANIMITY

High Officials of Three Powers to Investigate and Regulate Samoa.

DECISION FINALLY REACHED AT BERLIN

Germany's Proposal Regarding the Decisions of the Commission Are Agreeable to All Concerned—Self on His Way.

BERLIN, April 6.—An agreement has been reached between the three powers—the United States, Great Britain and Germany—concerning the Samoan question. The appointment by each power of a high official to investigate and regulate the conditions prevailing at Samoa and the making of unanimity necessary in all decisions of these high officials is the result of the negotiations with satisfaction.

The National Zeitung confirms the report that Great Britain has agreed to unanimity in the decision in the case of the Samoan commission.

LONDON, April 6.—Special dispatches from Berlin say that Great Britain has agreed to the German proposal for unanimity in the decisions of the Samoan commission.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Herr Solf, who is to succeed Dr. Raefael as president of the municipal council of Apia, has left Washington for his post. He intends to stop in Chicago for a day or two, and also in Colorado Springs, Colo., and then to go to San Francisco some time between the 10th and the 15th of next month.

The State department has not yet selected its representative on the Samoan commission, but the president is giving the matter his personal attention. Nearly every American who has had anything to do with Samoa in a representative capacity in recent years has turned up as an applicant for the position. But the State department does not feel disposed to choose from among them, principally for the reason that it is deemed proper to name some person who has not been involved in any manner in the past.

The German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, called at the State department today to felicitate Secretary Hay on the satisfactory adjustment of the Samoan affair.

The present success is not to provide a final arbitrator, but to assume that the commission will agree among themselves. This eliminates the presence of King Oscar, who had been mentioned as umpire.

DREYFUS CASE REVELATIONS

Paris Papers Continue to Publish the Testimony Before the Court of Cassation.

PARIS, April 6.—The Figaro today publishes the evidence given by Examining Magistrate Bertulus before the court of cassation in the Dreyfus case. M. Bertulus, it appears, gave an interesting account of his examination of the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor in August last in the military prison of Montevideo, after confessing to a plot certain documents connected with the affair.

The examining magistrate said that when Henry himself confessed he confessed that Lieutenant Colonel Du Paty de Clam and Major Count Esterhazy were the authors of the spurious telegrams aiming to incriminate Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, whereupon M. Bertulus said to Henry: "Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam are guilty. Let the latter blow out his brains this evening and justice will take its course against you."

Henry, it further appears, upon hearing this collapsed in his chair, speechless, and then threw his arms around the magistrate, kissed him on the forehead and cheek, crying, "Impudently! Save us. Save us. Esterhazy is a scoundrel!"

The magistrate then pressed him for further information against Esterhazy, but Henry begged him not to insist, saying: "The honor of the army before everything." M. Bertulus also expressed the belief that the "wicked lady" who has figured in the case was no other than Du Paty de Clam himself.

WHITE ACCEPTS THE MISSION

Peace Conference Will Meet at the Hague Probably on the 22nd of the Month.

BERLIN, April 6.—When Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, yesterday told the correspondent here of the Associated Press in reply to an inquiry on the subject of the peace conference, he reported that he had been appointed to represent the United States at the peace conference. His appointment had really not arrived. Mr. White today informed the correspondent that he has accepted the appointment and that he believes four delegates and one secretary will be sent to the Hague by the United States. The secretary, he added, will be a New Yorker, a friend of President McKinley, and a most competent man.

Mr. White expressed the belief that the conference will meet on the 22nd of the month, May 18, and said that the report that the delegates would be instructed in a certain way was premature and that in any case nobody thinks of asking the United States to reduce the size of its army.

Mr. White also remarked that the United States is deeply interested in the arbitration feature to be discussed at the conference.

Orders to Apply the Torch

Chinese Villages to Suffer Because Germans Were Fired Upon by Inhabitants.

PERKIN, April 6.—The turn of Kiaochow has given orders to burn two Chinese villages in the neighborhood of I-Chou, a short distance from Kiaochow, where the German patrol was recently fired upon. The orders, however, are considered here to be arbitrary and unnecessary and are considered unlikely to be approved by the officials of the German legation, to whom the Chinese foreign office yesterday sent a mild remonstrance.

Mail for Mexico Burned.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 6.—The United States mail due to arrive here yesterday over the Mexican National railway was burned on Monday near Saltillo by the explosion of a lamp. The mail destroyed comprised letters mailed at New York March 31 and at Chicago April 1. The English mail was also destroyed, only two sacks of newspapers arriving here.

New Activity of Carlists.

MADRID, April 6.—The Imparcial today announces a revival of Carlist activity in the province of Navarre and the capture of a general of Arragoite, which includes the

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Variable Winds.

Table with 4 columns: Temperature at Omaha yesterday, Forecast for today, Forecast for tomorrow, Forecast for the next day.

NOT MUCH IN SECRET DOSE

Another installment of Council of Cassation Evidence About Dreyfus.

PARIS, April 6.—The Voltair, which yesterday published an installment of the evidence given before the Court of Cassation by M. Palague regarding the reputation by the Italian government and by Colonel Schwartzkoppen, former military attaché here, of relations with Dreyfus, publishes today further installment showing that the so-called secret dossier is not connected with Dreyfus except as regards a single document, a letter mentioning him, which is dated after his condemnation, and is, therefore, unimportant.

WAR SHIP FOR BLUEFIELDS

American Interests Call for Substantial Protection in Turbulent Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The cruiser Detroit, which is now lying off La Guayra, Venezuela, has been ordered post haste to Bluefields, Nicaragua, for the protection of American interests in that quarter.

On the way it will touch at Port Limon, Costa Rica, where its commander will put himself in communication with the United States consul at that point and where he may also receive further instructions. The vessel is likely to make a very brief stop at Greytown.

The dispatch of the Detroit under hurry orders is at the urgent request of the State department, to which American residents both at Bluefields and in Costa Rica have appealed for protection of American interests.

The arbitrary and extortionate policy of General Torres at Bluefields, who on more than one occasion has made himself persona non grata to this government and whose restoration to power at this time has been followed by acts against which American residents protest and resent, is the main cause of the dispatch of the Detroit.

The State department at the same time has called instructions to the United States diplomatic agent at Bluefields to urge energetic protest with the Nicaraguan government against the action of General Torres. A disregard of this protest is likely to be taken up by a more positive step on the part of this government. In Costa Rica the case of Laureano Cuervo against the energetic protest with the Nicaraguan government against the action of General Torres. A disregard of this protest is likely to be taken up by a more positive step on the part of this government.

Belong to the New Navy

Former Spanish Gunboats Receive a Rousing Welcome as They Sail Into Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, April 6.—With the stars and stripes drooping gracefully over the stern of each, the former Spanish gunboats, Alvarado and Sandoval, came into this harbor today and, amid the cheering of thousands of persons lined up on shore and on the Brooklyn bridge, they proceeded to the Brooklyn navy yard, where they will tie up for a couple of days before going to the Portsmouth navy yard. From the time of leaving Washington last Monday via the inside canal route until the many yards and the trip of the Alvarado and Sandoval to the American navy has been attended by a continuous round of cheering and dipping of American flags. Some repairs will have to be made at the Brooklyn navy yard, when they will proceed to Portsmouth.

Excitement on the Increase Regarding the Outlaws in District About Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 6.—There are now twenty-two bandits in the Santiago military prison. Major General Wood, the military governor, is actively suppressing disturbances from all sources.

There is not a little excitement over the appearance of the outlaws and rumors are in circulation regarding troubles in the district of Holguin, but the present efforts of the military authorities will seem assuredly in all parts of the province.

There is no foundation for the report that the Cuban general Jose Miro has been in any way involved in the disturbances. The contrary has been assured General Wood of his active co-operation in putting down brigandage.

The news of an early mustering out of the volunteer regiments is welcome to officers and men.

The water famine is broken up and there is a good supply.

LAMP CHIMNEYS IN A TRUST

Manufacturers All Over the Country Are to Unite in Combining with Capital of \$20,000,000.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—The Post tomorrow will say: "A \$20,000,000 combine of lamp chimney manufacturers of the United States is in the process of formation, with every indication that the promoters of the enterprise will carry the deal to a successful termination. The factories concerned in the combine comprise every manufacturer of lamp chimneys in the United States. The formation of a new company to acquire the plants of these companies has been going on for some time and it is said that a meeting will be held in New York within a few days to be attended by the officials of the different plants and the terms on which they can be secured."

MAY BE CAPTURED BY A TRUST

Gas and Vapor Stove Manufacturers Decide to Advance Prices Fifteen to Thirty Per Cent.

CLEVELAND, O., April 6.—The gas and vapor stove manufacturers in session here yesterday decided today to advance prices on vapor stoves from 15 to 30 per cent, according to grade of product. The reason they give is the increased cost of raw materials. All of them profess entire ignorance of the plan to consolidate the vapor stove companies.

BELOUGS TO STATE

Home for the Friendless Declared to Be Property of the Commonwealth.

DECISION OF LONG DRAWN CONTROVERSY

Supreme Court Affirms Ruling of the Lower Tribunal in the Case.

WOMEN MUST NOW SURRENDER POSSESSION

Supervision by the Society Declared Not to Be an Irrevocable Right.

SEVERAL OTHER DECISIONS BY COURT

No Money Appropriated for the Governor to Expend in the Purchase of Medals for the First Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 6.—(Special.)—The supreme court today handed down an opinion in the Home for the Friendless case, affirming the judgment of the district court and declaring the Home to be a state institution. The syllabus of the opinion is as follows:

1. The institution established under the authority of the act of February 28, 1881, entitled "An act to establish a Home for the Friendless in Nebraska," and which provided for the erection and location and government of the same, is a state institution.

2. By section 4 of said act the Society of the Home for the Friendless, an eleemosynary corporation, was given supervision of said institution, subject to the paramount authority of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

3. The supervision given to said society over the Home for the Friendless, and the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and not lawfully purchase a building site and take the title thereto to the state in trust for the Society of the Home for the Friendless.

4. In establishing a home for the friendless under the authority of said act, the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and not lawfully purchase a building site and take the title thereto to the state in trust for the Society of the Home for the Friendless.

5. Real estate purchased by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings upon which to erect a home for the friendless was conveyed to the state of Nebraska, and the benefit of the Home for the Friendless, held: That the clause for the use and benefit of the Home for the Friendless was not designed to create a trust, but was merely descriptive of the use to which the property should be devoted by the state.

The 1887 legislature passed an amendment act placing the control of this institution under the governor. Governor Heacock appointed new officers and employees for the home and they were denied possession of the property by the appointees of the Society for the Home for the Friendless. The state attempted to starve them out by shutting off all state supplies, but the women secured private donations and pluckily held on. Then came a suit in the district court of Lancaster county to recover possession and judgment was rendered in favor of the state and against the women of the home. They appealed to the supreme court which has decided the judgment before was right. The society will now be compelled to surrender possession of the home.

The writ was denied in the case brought by the county treasurer of Stanton county against the state treasurer to compel the state treasurer to pay the expenses of transmitting funds to Lincoln county seats of Lincoln. The decision holds that the state treasurer is required to issue receipts to the county treasurers and not to the express company and that the county treasurers must pay the expenses of transmittal.

The cases reversed were: J. F. Dally, administrator, against B. & M. Railroad Company; Globe Loan and Trust Company against O. S. Wood; Hugh Deak against James Reynolds et al.; A. L. Hoover & Son against J. A. Walker and Winona Savings Bank; W. R. McAlister against Laura L. Pitts; Willard Hammond against Chamberlain Banking House, et al.; Reuben W. Rees against George E. Barber, et al.; George M. Murphy against Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

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That Thurston County Bill. In the closing hours of the session of the legislature, H. B. 427 was among the number of bills that were lucky enough to be pushed to the front and passed. An examination of the enrolled bill now in the possession of the secretary of state shows that while in the title it is a bill for the relief of Thurston county, it also provides for the relief of Dixon and Cumming counties. The object of the bill is explained by a couple of "whereases" that follow the title and reads as follows:

Whereas, Thurston county has incurred an indebtedness in the aggregate of \$1,500,000, and the amount of \$2,182 in the prosecution of the criminal cases for felonies as follows: In the case of the State against Henry M. Rice and others for murder, \$1,500 in the case of the State against J. Sidney Goodmans for murder by poisoning, \$2,182;

Whereas, the financial condition of said county is such that the burden of the above indebtedness cannot be met without the aid of said county to the local government of said county.

Then comes the peculiar part of the bill. It appropriates \$324,286 for the relief of Thurston county, to liquidate and discharge the indebtedness against said county incurred in the prosecution of W. C. Ream and J. Sidney Goodmans for felonies.